DEATHS IN BROOKLYN.

Dungan, John, 40 years old, at his home at 861

DUGGAN, JOHN, 40 years old, at his home at 861 Central avenue.

PIERSON, WHLLIAM, 41 years old, of 57 Little street, died opposite 58 York street.

McDonald, Thomas, 55 years old, no home, prostrated on Foster avenue and died before arrival of ambulance.

PROSTRATIONS IN BROOKLYN.

BENNETT, HENRY, 89 years old, no home, pros-rated on Fifth avenue; Norwegian Hospital.

Bosszar, Jones, 48 years old, of 348 Hopkins treat, overcome in a bakety on Finahing avenue; lumberiand Street Hospital.

COUSINS, JONE, 36 years old, of 54 North Third treat, prostrated on Grand street; Eastern District Hospital.

CURRY, JOHN, 28 years old, of 68 Kent avenue. Dannocz, Bichard, 60 years old, of 92 Scholes

FALMENT, FAL, 85 years old, of 78 Cook street, pros-rated on Fulton street; St. Mary's Hospital. GANSFORT, FRANK, 56 years old, at his home, 540 therty avenue.

HERRICE, HERRY, 41 years old, of 183 Maujer tirest; St. Calharing, Hountal.

treet; St. Catharine's Hospital.
JOYON, JOHN, 27 years old, of 201 Water street,
prostrated on Front street; Cumberland Street Hosstal.
JUNGEL, JULIUS, 50 years old, 70 Union avenue; St.

LEVY, HERMAN, 28 years old, of 108 North Third street, prostrated on Gates avenue; St. John's Hos-pital.

pital.

Lincut, John, 60 years old, residence unknown, an employee of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, prostrated at North First street; Eastern District Hospital.

McHaing, P., 38 years old, of 91 Spencer street, prostrated on Bedford avenue; Eastern District Hospital.

prostrated on Bedford avenue; Eastern District Hospital.

McCaul, Thomas, 30 years old, of Taliman street, prostrated on Tillary street; Brooklyn Hospital.

McDemmorr, Micharl, 50 years old, of 5048 Manhstian avenue; Eastern District Hospital.

McKar, Paraucz, 32 years old, of 867 Bond street, prostrated on Fifth avenue; Seney Hospital.

Billey, Temencz, 46 years old, of 478 Marcy avenue, prostrated on Myrtle avenue; Cumberland Street Hospital.

Schemez, John, 28 years old, of 795 Grand avenue, taken ill on Stagg street; St. Catharine's Hospital.

Hospital.

VALENTINE, HENRY, S3 years old, of 184 Powers street, prostrated on Powers street; St. Catharine's Henspital.

YUNEEN, HERMAN, S9 years old, of 215 Ten Eyck street, prostrated in a bakery on Flushing avenue; Dumberland Street Hospital.

SLEPT ON CONEY ISLAND BEACH.

Hundreds Camped Out There Last Night-

Heat at the Island During the Day.

To the throngs that sought relief at Coney

sland yesterday from the sweltering heat of

he city there was no music in the roar, some-

ound no inspiration in the land breeze and

the glittering water. There was merely per-

spiration, and more of it than has been known

at Coney Island on a September day within the

memory of the oldest beachcomber. Even in

the early morning before the sun poked his

torrid, mist-enwreathed nose over the horizon

the temperature fluctuated between 70" and 74".

tascended volcanically, and at 2 P. M. was 101°

in the sun, also in the shade of pavilions near the burning sands that almost blistered

the feet of the few youngsters who ven-

tured into the edge of the surf. There were

no bathers in sight, while the fervent sun

no bathers in sight, while the fervent sun broke its lances, as remarked by the poet, on the shimmering shield of the sea. Most of the 100,000 or more seekers after coolness kept under shelter and induced perspiration by drinking beer, or the froth thereof, for which Coney is celebrated.

Several men were prostrated by the heat, and Several men were prostrated by the heat, and Palace. They were revived by applications of ice and the ministrations of Drs. Pierce and Grosman.

ice and the ministrations of Drs. Pierce and Grosman.

At night, after the tide had gone down, the temperature was endurable. Then the multitude flocked to the beach and hundreds heaped up mounds of sand for pillows and sought sleep which they had been unable to get in the stifling dwelings of Manhattan and Kings. Many mothers from the tenements, with their bables in their arma, lay on the tide-cooled sand long after midight, Police Captain Dunn said he would not disturb sleepers on the beach. He thought that those who hadn't the money to pay for rooms at the island should be permitted to lodge at Nature's hotel free of charge or molestation. Policemen patrolled the beach to see that the lodgers on the sand behaved themselves and to keep off disorderly persons.

FELL FROM WINDOW WHILE ASLEEP.

Struck a Man and Broke His Arm-One of

As Joseph Reilly was about to enter his home

421 West Forty-ninth street, last night,

Miles Sennick, a fellow tenant, came tumbling

Miles Sennick, a fellow tenant, came tumbling down from the third story window and fell on his shoulders.

The force of the impact knocked Reilly down and broke his right arm and two of his ribs. The right leg of bennick, who had been sitting in the window to keep cool and had fallen while asleep, was broken.

Sizzling Heat in Chicago.

Three Deaths from Heat in Queens.

entered on the blotter in Police Headquarters

of the borough of Queens yesterday. The

victims were John Lidkin, 28 years old, of Jackson avenue and Trains Meadows; Margeret Ficken, 38 years old, who died at the corner of the Boulevard and Pier avenue. Bockaway Beach, and John Lindkine, 28 years, who died on his farm in Elmhurst.

United States Cavalry, was overcome by the heat yesterday at his home, at 421 First ave-

nue, and was taken in an ambulance to Bellevue Hospital, where he died last night.

He had been home on a furlough, and resterday morning he received his discharge papers, which had been sent to him by mail.

WON'T WORRY DEWEY NOW.

Germany to Withdraw All but Two or Three

of Her Ships from Manila.

BERLIN, Sept. 2.-It is semi-officially stated

that, in view of the reestablishment of peace,

orders have been given that the German naval

force off Manila will be reduced to one or two

Pure, sparkling, delicious, medicinally unsurpassed.

—Adv.

Special Cable Despuich to THE SUR.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.-Chicago sweltered to-day.

His Legs Broken.

what muffled, of the sea. The submarine poet

erry avenue. Errica, Henry, 41 years old, of 183 Maujer et: St. Catharine's Hospital.

The Sun:

PRICE TWO CENTS.

HENRY'S UNDOING

The German Emperor Caused the Exposure of Forgery.

SHARP MESSAGE TO FRANCE.

He Said the Attacks Based on the Dreyfus Case Must Cease.

The German Military Attache in Paris Gave His Word of Honor That He Had Had No Dealings with Dreyfus-Thereupon M. Cavaignae Began a New Investigation, and with the Aid of Berlin and Rome Discovered the Forgery-All the French Ministers but Two Favor Giving a New Trial to Dreyfus-M. Cavaignac Is Seeking Delay-Belief That Col. Henry Had an Accomplice-Popular Exasperation in France Over the Affair.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUR. Panis, Sept. 2.-At last it may be affirmed with a reasonable degree of certainty that the prisoner of the He du Diable will soon be brought to France and retried for the crime for which he was illegally sentenced. A revision of Drevfus's sentence has not yet been voted by the Cabinet, but seven of the Ministers are known to favor it. Two of them, MM. Cavaignae and Maruejouls, Minister of War and Minister of Commerce reapec-tively, oppose it, or rather counsel delay, M. Cavaignao because he has not finished his investigations and is still confident that Dreyfus is guilty, and M. Maruejouls because business is bad and the country would suffer severely through the disturbance of trade which would certainly follows great national scandal and excitement. But the French people, even army officers, recognize that revision is inevitable, and public sentiment is wisely demanding that the crisis be brought to the

quickest possible end. Popular exasperation, now that the people see how easily they were fooled while the rest of the world outside of France was not deceived, grows greater instead of subsiding. It will not permit the present impossible situation to continue long. The decision of the Government may be delayed for a few days to permit M. Cavaignae to finish his inquiries and in the hope that the public excitement will sub-

There will not be a special session of the Chamber of Deputies, as was reported yester-day. Every effort will be made to avoid the summoning of Parliament, even if the Cabinet

The correspondent of THE SUN has received from a confidential source the true history of these latest developments. About a month ago the continued gibes of the French anti-Dreyfus press led Col. Schwarzkoppen, formerly German military attaché in Paris, to make a personal appeal to the German Emperor to check the persistent attacks upon him. Col Schwarzkoppen again assured the Emperor on his honor as a soldier that he never knew Dreyfus and never had any dealings with him while he was in Paris. The letter which it is alleged Col. Panizzardi, the Italian military attaché in Paris, had written to him mention ing Dreyfus by name was, Col. Schwarzkoppen

assured his sovereign, a forgery. In response to this appeal Emperor William instructed Chancellor von Hohenlohe again to and to insist that the continued repetition of the calumny in France must cease. Count von Muenster, the German Ambassador to France returned specially to Paris on Aug. 10 and delivered the above message to M. Deloasse. Min ister of Fereign Affairs. The latter informed President Faure, M. Brisson, the Prime Minister, and M. Cavaignac of the message.

It was this second warning from Germany that led M. Cavaignac once more to search all the documents relating to the Dreyfus case He intrusted the inquiry to his friend and aide-de-camp, Capt. Cugniet. The latter found, as cabled to THE SUN on Wednesday, convine ing evidence of forgery in the document supposed to have been in the handwriting of Col. Schwarzkoppen. He so reported to his chief

M. Cavaignae was appalled and enraged. He determined to fix the crime upon its author. Confidential communications passed with Berlin and Rome, with the result that Emperor William permitted Col. Schwarzkoppen t make a statement as soldier to soldier to Coun de Foucauld, the French Military Attaché in Berlin, and the Italian Government allowed Col. Paniszardi to say to Col. Girard-Pinsonnière, the French Military Attaché in Rome, on his honor as a soldier that he never wrote the letter ascribed to him naming Dreyfus as the person who had sold the plans of a certain French fortress. Count de Foucauld and Col. Girard-Pinsonnière were then summoned to Paris. They were in the antercom of the Wa Official when M. Cavaignae sent for Lieux.-Col. Henry.

After a few questions at that dramatic interview M. Cavaignao declared that Col. Henry had been imposed upon by a forgery. Col. Henry upon the two attaches confronted him with the respective statements of Cols. Schwarzkoppen and Panissardi. Capt. Cugnist pointed out the intrinsic evidence of the falsity of the document. Then the Minister of War turned sud-denly on Col. Henry, and, shaking the letter in

his face, thundered: "This letter is a forgery and you are the

The guilty man did not attempt to deny the sharge. The details of his confession have not been allowed to become public. It is well established, however, that one at least of his superior officers is implicated. In fact, it is impossible to deny that the French Army ad pinistration is now so seriously compromise I that gravest crisis threatens.

It is now universally believed that Col. Henry committed suicide by order, and it cannot be denied that he was encouraged, if not urged, to make away with himself. As for the others who are guilty, enough is known already to indicate that in this, as in other scandals in France, it is necessary to "chercher la femme."

It is known that Gen. Boisdeffre, lately Chief of the General Staff, who was most active in shielding Major Esterhazy, and therefore in proving Dreyfus guilty, is the friend of a woman who, throughout the case, devoted herself to exculpating Major Esterhasy. It is impossible to give the details of this feature of the story or to dwell upon the sensational re-\$1 Sunday Excursion to Mauch Chunk, Pa., Via Central B. B. of New Jersey, on Sunday, Sept. 4. Leave New York, foot of Liberty street, 8:30 A. M., South Ferry, foot of Whitehall street, 8:36 A. M.—Adv.

ports attributing atrocious crimes to high officers of the army whom the people lauded as gods and heroes during the Zola trial last winter, but the scales are falling from the eyes of France at last. It remains to be seen what she will do when she realizes the full measure of the deceit, humbug and humiliation of which she has been made the victim.

CAPAIGNAC'S POSITION.

He Thinks a Public Trial of Dreyfus Would Result in His Acquittal.

Special Cable Despatches to Tam Syn.

Parms, Sept. 2.—M. Lasies, a member of the Chamber of Deputies and one of the leaders of the Nationalist party, after calling upon M. Cavaignae to-day, expressed the opinion that so long as M. Cavaignae remained at the head of the War Office there would be no revision of Dreyfus's sentence.

M. Lasies says that M. Cavalgnac's opinion is that a retrial is impossible behind closed doors; therefore it would be impossible to produce certain documents, and so the proceedings would be restricted and the acquittal of Dreyfus would result.

It is believed that the resignation of Gens. Boisdeffre and Gonse will result in the retirement from the Ministry of M. Cavaignae, who cannot logically remain at the head of the War Office in the face of the resignation of officers whose attitude he indorsed

The Figure says that at the Cabinet council held on Wednesday, and again at the Ministerial conference on Thursday, MM. Briscon, Cavalgnac, and Savrien showed a divergence opinion upon the question of a revision of the Dreyfus court-martial. There was some objection to a revision of the trial upon the ground that the Henry forgery was committed subsequent to the Dreyfus court-martial. M. Cavaignac said that his belief in Dreyfus's guilt was unshaken by Henry's revelation, as his opinion was founded upon the genuine dossier. The other Ministers pointed to the fact that Henry was a witness at the trial in 1894, and his forgery cast a suspicion upon the genuineness of his evidence. A revision of the trial, they contended, was the only way to remove all doubts and feelings of uneasiness and inde-

The Gaulois says that Gen. Pellieux made known the existence of the letter forged by Lieut.-Col. Henry at the time of the Zola trial, having been led to do so by the receipt of a letter signed by a juryman saying that clearer proofs than those already brought would be necessary to convict Zola.

Le Matin says that Gen. Pellieux withdrew his resignation, which he tendered yesterday, at the instance of Gen. Zurlinden. L'Evenemen says that the report that Gen. Pellieux tendered his resignation is denied by the Ministry.

The public agitation in favor of a revision of the Dreyfus court-martial is gaining ground. Newspapers that were formerly hostile to a revision are now advocating it.

The Echo de Paris asserts that Lieut.-Col. Henry constructed his forged letter by tracing words cut from authentic letters. M. Cavaignae denies that Col. Henry will be

buried with military honors. The Court of Appeal has dismissed Col. Picquart's appeal against the decision rejecting his complaint against Major Esterhazy, whom he accused of forgery or complicity in forgery.

WHO FORGED THE LETTER?

Signs That Col. Henry Concected It and That a Professional Wrote It.

Apecial Cools Despatch to THE NUX.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The Paris correspondents of the London papers are unanimous in the opinion that a new trial for Dreyfus is impera tive, and that France is adopting this view.

The Times's correspondent says he is informed that an important personage called on Col. Schwarzkoppen sometime ago and showed the letter to him that it has since been learned was written by Col. Henry. Col. Schwarzkop-

pen said: "It is my writing, but I never wrote the letter. It contains the name of a person I have never written to and will never write for fear of compromising. It is therefore a forgery. You entered this name in order to a forgery. You entered this name in order to prevent me from denouncing the forgery and communicating with the Public Prosecutor."

The answer made to this was: "We can multiply these letters, defying you to prove that forgeries have been shown to you. This will induce you to be cautious and not to mix in matters that do not concern you."

The correspondent concludes from this that Col. Henry was merely the concocter of the forgery and not actually the forger, who must have been a professional.

With cleverness such as his discovery ought to be easy, and this would entail revelations that would disclose the whole truth.

Zela Congratulates Mme. Dreyfus. Special Cable Desputch to THE SUR.

Panis, Sept. 2.-M. Zola has written to Mme Dreyfus, congratulating her on the turn affairs have taken, and saying that time will soon show that his letter of accusation was justified

TO MUSTER OUT MILES'S MEN.

The Secretary of War's Decision Regarding the 4,600 Troops on the Way Here.

Gen. Miles's troops now on the way to New York from Porto Rico will not go into camp in this vicinity and they will not parade up Broadway and Fifth avenue. The Secretary of War settled that matter last night by announcing that as soon as the troops arrive here they will be sent to the camps where they were mustered into the service to be mustered out. From this it is inferred that all of the 4,600 troops with Gen. Miles are volunteers.

In a cable announcing the time of his de parture from Porto Rico, sent to the War Department on Thursday, Gen. Miles asked that

partment on Thursday, Gen. Miles asked that his troops be allowed to rest for a few days in camp in the immediate vieinity of New York. Prior to this requests from here and elsewhere had been sent to the Adjutant-General and the Secretary of War asking that, on his arrival here, Gen. Allies be directed to march his victorious soldiers up Broadway and Fith avenue so that New Yorkers and people from all over the country might see and cheer them.

Col. Amos B. Rimball, Deputy Quartermaster-General stationed here, having been advised of Gen. Miles's request, took up the question of a camp site in this vicinity yesterday morning. He sent a letter to Edward M. Grout, President of the Borough of Brooklyn, asking him to suggest a site in the vicinity of Brooklyn Heighfs. Mr. Grout recommended Forrest Park, in the hills between Brooklyn and Jamaics, and telegraphed to George V. Brower. Commissioner of Parks for the boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, for his permission to use the park for a military camp.

Parks for the boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, for his permission to use the park for a military camp.

Gov. Voorhees of New Jersey offered the free use of the State camp at Sea Girt with all its equipment. The Fennsylvania Railroad offered to transport the troops, baggage, horses, and equipment from the ships to Jersey City free of charge and to make a rate from Jersey City free of charge and to make a rate from Jersey City and the ships to Jersey City free of charge and to make a rate from Jersey City and the ships to Jersey City free of charge and to make a rate from Jersey City and the ships of the ships

Heavy Shipments of Poland are received daily from Maine's famous spring.- HOTTEST SEPT. 2 ON RECORD

TWENTY DEATHS AND OVER SEVENTY PROSTRATIONS.

The Humidity Higher and the Cumulative Effect of the Heat Made It More Severely Felt-Hot Wave Extends Over Country -Relief Hoped For Only from Showers.

Officially, by the altitudinous thermometer, It was two degrees cooler yesterday than it was on Thursday, when the maximum tempera-ture recorded aerially was 92". Unofficially, in the sub-serial region, where most of us have our being, it was quite as hot as on the day before. According to some of the street thermometers it was even botter vesterday than it was on Thursday. THE SUN'S heat register wrote the highest line of its tropical autograph at 94°, which was the best, or the worst, it did on Thursday.

It was hottest in the street at midday, when the red spirits in some of the sidewalk thermometers might have been suspected of shouting "Excelsiori" as they vaulted over the hurdle at 98°. Naturally the drug store instruments appeared to be more ambitious than any others. They mopped their bulbs and by the loftiness of their aspirations practically forced perspiring and thirsty folks to run into the stores and have it out with the rapid-fire soda batteries.

The humidity had much to do with the dis comfort. It was greatest at 8 o'clock in the morning, when Mr. Emery found it measured 87 per cent. Collars crumpled under its moist influence, and salty streams ran down foreheads, necks, and arms. Nobody wore anything more than the law allowed, and many wished the law had no more sterner strictures than those of the fig leaf dispensation.

There were a few happy people, and they were in the cool sub-cellar of cloudland, up in the impliors' quarters on top of the umptysteenth office buildings. There were breezes up there, mostly from the southwest; but so far above the domain of the heat demons that there was real comfort in the breezes. Thus it may be seen that there are compensations in ummer weather in being the sons and daughters of toploftical janitors.

There was more suffering yesterday than on the gay before, because of the cumulative effect of the heat. The steel and stone walls and the sidewalks and streets had stored up heat to contribute to the solar effect; also, the human currents running between the caffons of sweltering industry were permeated with the heat of the day before. Everything that breathed threw off clouds of vapor, and above the gratings under which the steam-impelled pulses of the city throbbed the air danced as if

pulses of the city throbbed the air danced as if it were alive with little flends from furnaces hotter than those in metropolitan cellars.

Mr. Emery says that there is no cool area in sight. The southwesterly winds will keep up and there may be more humidity to-day. The high temperature is due. Mr. Emery says, to the sluggish condition of the atmosphere above the Northern and Central States. In this stagnant aerial condition, with no high pressures in sight and no cyclonic disturbances to the south or southwest of us, our only hope is in local thundershowers. The hot wave covered a great surface. It was just as uncomfortable on the shores of the great lakes, along the Gulf of Mexico and in the whole country east of the Rocky Mountains as it was here. There was a suggestion of polar cheerfulness from Spokane, the coolest place in the United States, where the thermometer registered 46°. Hut Spokane is a long way off, and by the time a perspiring New Yorker could get there the hot spell might be over. be over.

Unable to go to Spokane, a multitude tried
Coney Island as a cooling-off place. They were
so well satisfied with the change that many
stayed there over night, sleeping on the sandy Desch.
This is the list of deaths and prostrations caused by the heat:

DEAD. ALMOND, JOSEPH, 421 First avenue, private, Troop G. First U. S. Cavairy, died in Bellevue Hospital. BALIEU, MAGGIE, 31 years old, 405 East Nineteenth BALLOW, JOHN, 38, of 20 West 118th street, at 805
East 116th street.
BURE, PEYER, 32 years old, 204 East 126th street.
CLONE, JAMES, 70 years old, 238 East Fifty-fifth
street; died in Flower Hospital.
CULBIN, Magoir, 37, of 408 East Nineteenth street,

at residence.

DELLEN, JOHN, 38 years old, 20 West 118th street,
DELLON, JAMES B., of 20 West 118th street, overcome in front of 305 East 115th street; died before
an ambulance arrived.
Gallagues, Payes J., 28 years old, 214 East
Eighty-fith street.

Eighty-fifth street.

GUY, LAWRENCE, hackman; address unknown;
died at Manhattan Hospital.

Hilderrand, Peter, 3 months old, 248 East
Eightieth street.

HORAN, ALICE, 52 years old, 227 East 108d street.

HOUSEL, LOUIS, 46 years old, 291 Elizabeth street.

KUOLEN, LOUIS, 46 years old, 5 Minetta place.

LEATET, EDWARD, 40 years old, plumber, 53 CanNASSO, FORCUNATO, 32, of 408 Second avenue, at
residence. residence.
non street.
O'Consgr, Timorny, 22 years old, 169 East 112th

BELLETILLO, CARMELA, 2 years 5 months, 820 Wilson, John, 49 years old, at 125 Greenwich Wilson, John, 40 years old, at 125 Greenwich street.
Unidentified man, 40 years old, overcome in front of 65 Macdougal street; died before arrival of ambulance.
Unidentified man, prostrated in front of 108 East Fourteenth street. Died in Bellevus Hospital.
Unidentified man, driving wagon belonging to William E. Dietx of 310 East Eighty-second street, prostrated at 116th street and Manhattan avenue; died before ambulance arrived.
Unidentified man, about 40 years old, found at 117th street and Fifth avenue. Died in Harlem Hospital.

PROSTRATIONS. PROSTRATIONS.

PROSTRATIONS.

ALDDENBUTTEL, LOUIS, 88, of 179 East 105th street, at residence; Harlem Hospital.
BERTHATE, JOSEFS, 44, 28 Carmine street, at 8 East Twenty-third street; to New York Hospital.
BRADV, ELLEN, 25, of 157 West Sixty-second street, at residence; to Bousevelt Hospital.
BRDFORD, HOBERT, 21 years, of Mount Vernon, overcome at 63 Leonard street; Hudson Street Hospital. BEDFORD, HORSEY, 21 FEBRUA.

BEDFORD, HORSEY, 21 FEBRUA.

BEDFORD, HORSEY, 21 FEBRUA.

BEREY, THOMAS, colored, 20 FEBRUA.

BEREY, THOMAS, 26 FEBRUA.

BEREY, THOMAS, 28 FEBRUA.

BEROORS, WILLIAM, 28 FEBRUA.

BEROORS, WILLIAM, 29 FEBRUA.

BEROORS, EDWARD, 27, 209 LAWIS STREET, at residence; to Bellevue Hospital.

CONNELLY, ABTHUR, 44 FEBRUA.

CONNELLY, ABTHUR, 41 FEBRUA.

CONNELLY, ABTHUR, 42 FEBRUA.

CONNELLY, ABTHUR, 43 FEBRUA.

CONNELLY, ABTHUR, 45 FEBRUA.

BUTTAINGRA.

JETRICA, CONNELLY.

LOWINGRA.

BUTTAINGRA.

CONNELLY, ABTHUR.

FOLEY, WILLIAM, 80 FEBRUA.

FOLEY, THOMAS.

FOLEY,

At 3 o'clock, the coolest spot in the city-in the Weather Bureau at the top of the Auditorium ower-the temperature was 92°, while in the street it was at least three or four notehes higher. Heat prostrations were numerous. Four deaths from the heat and twenty-two prostrations were reported. Within the four days of the present heated spoll there have been fifty-four deaths directly attributable to the heat. The entire Northwest reports a hot spell that has not been equalled this year. Three fatal cases of heat prostration were

pital.

HERNEY, DAVID, 40 years old, 2377 Eighth avenue, overcome at Boulevard and Sixty-ninth street. Overcome at Boulevard and Sixty-ainth sirect;
Roosevelt Hospital.

HERBER, WILLIAM. 30 years old, of \$5 Norfolk
street, prostrated at Ninth avenue and Twentieth
street, prostrated at Ninth avenue and Twentieth
street, New York Hospital.

EAROLFY, MAX. 19, 48 Chrystic street, at the Elizabeth street police station; to Hudson Street Hospital.

ERBERG, MICHAEL, 38, of 448 West Forty-first street,
at 125th street and Seventh avenue; to Harlem Hospital.

pital.
Kiennan, John, 27 years old, of 421 Goerck street,
prostrated at Greenwich and Christopher streets; St.
Vincent's Hospital.
KLEIN, Jacob, 41 years old, of 845 East Forty-seventh street, overcome at the foot of East Forty-fourth enth street, overcome at the foot of East Forty tourth attest; Flower Hospital.
LYNCH, JAMES H., 15 years old, a messenger boy, of 221: East 117th etreet, prostrated at 100 Water street; Hudeon Street Hospital.
MAGUINE, John, 25, of 332 East Thirty-eighth street, at residence; to Bellevue Hospital.
Amprille, Sanis, 19, 18 West 12sth street, at Vanderbill avenue and Forty-third street; attended and sent home. sent home.

McHERRY, JAMES, 28, 505 West Ninetcenth street, at 510 Broadway; to St. Vincent's Hospital.

McGREGOR, ANNA, 16 years, of 446 East Seventy-

Camp Wikoff, via Manhanset House. , round trip by commodious new steamboat Old . See Manhanast House advertisement, Sum-Besort column.—Adv.

The "Royal Limited" Five-Hour train to Wash-ington, via Baltimore and Ohio R. B., leaves fouth Ferry, Whitchall terminal, and foot of Liberty at. 1:00 F. R. daily except Studay, —des.

THE PRESIDENT IN TOWN.

ninth street, overcome at 1831 Third avenue; Preabyterian Hospital.

MULYRY, JAMES, 30 years old, prostrated at his home at 49 Gansevoort street; 81. Vincent's Hospital. Notan, Parance, of 300 East Seventy-third street; to Preabyterian Hospital.

O'RRIEN, ARCHIK, 35, of Huntington, Ind., at 87 East Thirteenth street; to 8t. Vincent's Hospital. Powers, James, [24] years, of 350 Briggs street, RAZEETT, Victor, 34, at 91 West Houston street; to 8t. Vincent's Hospital. Brooklyn, overcome in the City Hall Park; sent home. REILLY, Mary, 40 years, of 383 Grand street, Jersey City, prostrated in West Thirty-second street; New York Hospital.

Syranks, James, 48, of, 78 West 105th street, pros-HE REVIEWS THE NAVAL RESERVES AND DRIVES IN CENTRAL PARK.

Quietly but Feelingly Received-Accompanied by Mrs. McKinley and Vice-Prestdent Hobart-Visits the Bed Cross Hospital at Long Island and Greets Sick Soldiers-Off for Montauk Last Night. President McKinley and his party, augment-

responding to the control of the con ed by Vice-President and Mrs. Hobart, spent a part of yesterday in New York. The ladies of the party will be at the Hotel Manhattan today, while the President visits Camp Wikoff. Except for reviewing the parade of the returning naval reserves and taking a drive through Central Park in the early evening, the President spent the day quietly.

The President's private train of four cars. drawn by Engine 903, arrived in the Jersey City station at 11:45. Chief Passenger Station master Landers, who had boarded the train at Trenton, led the walk up the platform to the elevator. Behind him came two policemen, then the President, Mrs. McKinley and Garret A. Hobart, Jr. The rest of the party followed closely. Among the President's travelling companions were William McK. Barber, Col. and Mrs. Myron T. Herrick and son, Major Webb C. Haves of the First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, George B. Cortelyou, assistant secretary to the President; a maid and a steward. Vice-President Hobart, his wife and son, and the President's secretary, John Addison Porter, with Mr. Hawk of the Hotel Manhattan, were waiting with four carriages at the station. The entire party entered the carriages on the pier and drove aboard the

ferryboat St. Louis. There were perhaps 100 people gathered on the platform as the President passed. All uncovered silently, and the President raised his own hat repeatedly in acknowledgment. He also bowed to the engineer in the cab of the big engine that had brought in the train. The President, Mrs. McKinley and Mrs. Hobart occupied the first carriage, driven by Thomas

big engine that had brought in the train. The caupied the first carriage, driven by Thomas Chestnut, whose face glowed with pride. On the boat the Vice-President joined the party. The St. Louis had spread all her flags for the occasion—union jack forward, house flag amidships, and ensign at—and several craft recognizing what these meant saluted her with three whistles. During the trip to Twenty-third street there was a sort of reception about the President's carriage, the occupants of all the others having alighted.

Fifteen Jorsey City policemen had been on duty at the depot, as well as Policeman Helmus of the East Hity-first street station, who had been detailed to remain near the President throughout the day. At the Twenty-third Street Ferry landing was also a squad of extra policemen and four mounted policemen under Roundsman Bow of the Morrisania station. These surrounded the President's carriage as it left the ferryhouse.

The carriages went down Twelfth avenue to Twenty-second street, then at a trot to Eighth avenue, to Twenty-fourth street, across to Fifth avenue, up Fifth avenue to Forty-first street, and then around the block to the Hotel Manhattan.

Only a few people seemed to realize who was passing, though large crowds rushed to the windows and doors of factories and private houses a little too late to see the President. There was but little cheering. Noarly all seemed satisfied with raising their hats. Small flags were waved from several windows, and the President was kent busy acknowledging these salutes. Now and then a man in uniform was passed, who would salute gravely or wave his campaign hat. An engineer on an elevated railroad train saluted with his whistle.

A small crowd gathered in front of the hotel as the carriages arrived, and a plainly dressed man suggested "three cheers for our President," which were given with a will. Twenty-four policemen from the East Fifty-first street station had been detailed for duty around the hotel with several detectives, but most of them were removed at th Hospital,
SMITH, JOHN, 29 years old, prostrated at his home,
272 Flord street.
STRAUS, FARDA, 19 years old, of 101 Utica avenue,
prostrated at her home; St. Mary's Hospital.
Unidentified man, 45 years old, 5 feet 8 inches tall,
unized gray hair and mustache, dark clothing, prostrated on Fulton street; St. Mary's Hospital.
Unidentified man, 50 years old, 5 feet 9 inches tall,
dark complexion and hair, red mustache, dark clothing, prostrated on Bushwick avenue; St. Catharine's
Hospital.

ception.

Luncheon was served shortly before 2 o'clock, and the President at first announced his intention of lying down, but afterward decided to see the parade of the Yankee men. The President, Vice-President, Major Webb, Mr. Hawk, Mr. Porter, and young Messrs. Hobart and Herrick formed the party.

While at the Fifth Avenue Hotel the President sent word to John A. McCall, President of

dent sent word to John A. McCall, President of the New York Life Insurance Company, saying that he would like Mr. McCall to accompany the Presidential party to Camp Wikoff. Mr. McCall sent word in reply that a bad cold would prevent the acceptance of the President's kind invitation. vitation. Benjamin B. Odell, Chairman of the Republi-

invitation.

Benjamin B. Odell, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, ascended to the balcony and shook hands, and several others followed him. Meantime the young men had a reception of their own at one side of the balcony.

About 6 o'clock the President, Vice-President and their wives left the hotel in a landau for a drive through Central Park. There was no commotion as the party left the hotel, but the same quiet respect was shown to the President that had characterized the entire day.

The President seemed in excellent health and spirits. He was dressed in dark blue serge and wore a straw hat. Mrs. McKinley did not appear to be strong, but was better than she had been during the last few days. The President remarked her improved health in his interview with the reporters. He would not speak of the alleged abuses at Camp Wikoff. His visit is not due to any impending investigation of the charges of mismanagement that have been made. It was decided on long ago. The President is keenly anxious to welcome home all returning soldiers and sailors, though he prefers to do it in his own modest way.

The trip from Canton is reported to have been uneventful and very pleasant. All the party were interested in the beautiful moonlight seenery along the Ohio Siver night before last. The party will break up to-night, the President going to Paterson, probably, to stay over Sunday, and Col. Herrick to Kennebunk, Me.

The President's private train was ferried over to Long Island City during the day, and ears for Secretary Alger and reporters were added there.

The President returned from the drive at 745 and dinner was served soon after. The earth of the servers and dender was served soon after.

to Long Island City during the day, and ears for Secretary Alger and reporters were added there.

The President returned from the drive at 7:45 and dinner was served soon after. There were no guests. During the evening ex-Gov. Cornell and Gen. Daniel Sickles and his son were received by the President.

At 10 o'clock the gentlemen of the party left the hotel and drove to the Long Island City ferry. On the trip over two men of Troop B, Tenth Cavalry, Silas F Johnson and William Alexander, stepped up to the President's carriage. The President shook hands with each and said to them:

"I congratulate you on the work of your regiment."

At Long Island City, Col. F. J. Hecker, in charge of local transportation, met the party and excertary Alger's narty.

Soon after the party had boarded the train Mrs. A. G. Hammond, who has charge of a small Red Cross hospital in Front street, opposite the depot, stepped across and asked if the President would visit her charges.

As soon as the President learned that there were 100 sick soldiers in the hospital he said he would see them all. He did it, too, passing up and down the narrow lanes between the cots on both floors of the little wooden building. He had a kind word or a handshake for overy one.

"My man, I hope that you will scon be well."

cots on both floors of the little wooden building. He had a kind word or a handshake for every one.

"My man, I hope that you will scon be well." were his words to Stephen Otto of the Thirty-fourth Michigan Valunteers, who raised himself up on one elbow to shake hands and speak his thanks.

To Mrs. Hammond the President said, "You are doing a glorious work here."

On the way back to the depot the President met two men carrying a stretcher with another sick man. The President stopped and stood bareheaded while they passed.

Secretary Alger's party included Mrs. Alger, Attorney-General Griggs. Senator Proctor, Commissary-General Griggs. Senator Proctor, Little Station at 10:45.

It will return at 2 o'clock to-morrow, arriving here about 5 o'clock. Meantime the ladies now at the hotel will start for Paterson alone, and will be joined there later by the President and Vice-President. Joseph Almond, a private in Troop G. First

Pennsylvania Railroad Parlor Car Service Between New York and Cape May on train leaving New York 12:50 P. M., leaving Cape May 7 A. M.,

Poland Spring Water, mended and prescribed for its rare purity,

ENGLAND AND GERMANY ALLIES?

Alliance Declared to Be Offensive in Certain Contingencies-Reports That It Concerns Delagon Bay or Egypt or Samon. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Sept. 2 .- The Pull Mall Gazette un-

erstands that an agreement was signed this week by Mr. Balfour, Acting Foreign Minister, and Count von Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg, German Ambassador, embracing an offensive and defensive alliance between Great Britain and Germany in certain eventualities.

It is believed in many circles in the city that the agreement concerns Delagoa Bay. The belief is that Germany has withdrawn her ob ection to Great Britain's sequiring that haror and that the Government will now conclude a bargain with the Portuguese. It is asserted that proposals are under discussion to lease the bay from Portugal, paying therefor

The Berlin correspondent of the Leeds Mercury learns that an Anglo-German agreement s imminent whereby Germany will support England upon the question of the composition and powers of mixed tribunals in Egypt. It is also believed that Austria will fall into line with England and Germany. This is doubtless the agreement referred to by the Pull Mall

The morning papers are extremely cautious and do not commit themselves in commenting on the reports of the Anglo-German agreement. but they show a tendency to believe that there is something in the rumore.

They agree that an arrangement is probable, as the logical outcome of Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's recent speech, in the course of which, referring to Russia, he said it was neces sary to have "a long spoon when supping with the devil."

The reports vary as to the nature of the alleged agreement. Some have it that it is an offensive and defensive alliance in certain contingencies, while others state that it is an agreement relative to Delagoa Bay.

Still others say that it is connected with the Chinese question, and others that it relates to the mixed tribunals in Egypt. This latter matter has always hampered the British policy. specially as regards the administration of the Egyptian funds. Germany's and Austria's support would give

Great Britain the preponderance against Russia and France. The Morning Post frankly advocates an

Anglo-German entente and draws attention to Germany's military power. The Daily Mail treats the subject in a similar nanner, but expresses anxiety as regards the guid pro quo demanded of Great Britain. It says that if it is, as it hears, merely Great Britain's acquiescence in the German colonizng schemes in Asia Minor, well and good. The Daily News confesses that the enigma is

oo difficult at present. The Daily Telegraph adds an Anglo-German greement anent Samoa to the conjectures. It says that though certainly something has ccurred it is impossible to say what it is, save that at no time have the Anglo-German relaions been more cordial than at present. The Chronicle also awaits more definite in-formation, though it says: "We have infor-

ormation, though it says: mation that a rapprochement is not merely ap-parent, but real." Count von Hatzfeldt's constant visits to the Foreign Office at this time of the year, coupled with the presence in London of four Cabinet Ministers and Mr. Balfour still postponing his

leparture, are certainly significant. Mr. Balfour, when asked to explain the mater, made this cryptic answer: "If true, the Government would take steps to announce it f untrue, it would refrain from contradicting it because by the process of exhaustion it would enable the propounders of the variety of state ments to arrive indirectly at an estimate of now much truth there was in their conjectures.

GEN, SHAFTER TAKEN ILL. Had a Slight Fever Yesterday-Not Ready

to Answer Dr. Senn's Attack. CAMP WIROFF, MONTAUK POINT, L. I., Sept. 2.-Gen. Shafter has been unable to leave his ent all day, and Gen. Wheeler remains in charge of the camp. Gen. Shafter is suffering from an attack of chills and fever, and, although he is not in any danger him to remain in his tent until the attack had

entirely passed away, which he will do. Gen. Shafter's illness has come on in the same way that hundreds of others who landed on the transports in apparently good condition have been attacked. The sudden change in weather conditions is undoubtedly responsible for all such cases. Gen. Shafter expects to be up and walking around again in a few days. On account of his illness Gen. Shafter had to deny himself to callers to-day, and a great many people had to go away from the detention camp disappointed.

It became known here to-day that a very large part of Assistant Surgeon-General Senn's article in the Journal of the American Medical Association, which is to be published to morrow, is devoted to an attack on Gen. Shafter and his conduct of the campaign in Cuba. In it he speaks of the "arrogance and stupidity" of the commanding officer, and says many other uncomplimentary things. Several extracts from the article were sent in to Gen. Shafter's tent by a Sun eporter to-day. Major Miley, chief of staff, took them in and brought them back a General had nothing to say. He was very much obliged for the opportunity of seeing the things said about him, but was not ready to make any reply to them.

Dr. Senn's public criticism of Gen. Shafter will result in a very interesting situation. As one of the medical staff of the hospital here, Dr. Senn is a subordinate of Gen. Shafter, who s the commanding officer.
It is true that the article was written before

Gen. Shafter's arrival here, but it will be made public while he is in command of Camp Wikoff, nd in the opinion of officers here Dr. Senn will be open to a court-martial for publicly criticising a superior officer. Dr. Senn has nothing more to say about things here or in Cuba and declines to be interviewed on anything but typhoid, which he still thinks will beome epidemic here in a few weeks. It is firmly believed here that just as soon as Gen. Shafter gets out of the detention camp and assumes active command of the camp he will have something to say that will be like a bombshell dropped among his critics. Ho remarked to-day, when declining to be drawn into the controversy between Secretary Alger and Gen. Miles:

"I believe in every man doing his own fighting. I will do my own fighting when it becomes

This is regarded as very significant. Gen. Shafter has been fully informed of all that has been going on here during his absence in Cuba and is believed to be about ready to say things himself. Gen. Wheeler read some of the criticisms on Gen. Shafter made by Dr. Senn to-day, and

while he declined to make any general answer to them, he had this to say about Gen. Shafter: "In Cuba Gen. Shafter was always where he ould do the most good. He was not at the firing lines, it is true, but only because he could do more where he was than he could at the ery front. When Gen. Shafter was ill in Cubas it was the result of sheer hard work and nothing else. It was necessary for him to be continually where he could see that the supplies were kept going for there never was a day when we were twenty-four hours ahead in this matter of food. Nobody worked harder or more incessantly in Cuba than Gen. Shafter."

YANKEE'S MEN WELCOMED

NEW YORK GIVES THE GALLANT BE SERVES A ROYAL GREETING.

President McKinley Watched Them as They Passed the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and at the City Hall They Were Reviewed by the Mayor-Not Mustered Out at Philadelphia, as Had Been Expected-That Formality Will Be Gone Through Here-

Marry Time on the New Hampshire. About 5,000 persons gathered at the Cortlandt street ferry yesterday afternoon to welhad been on the converted cruiser Yankee and the old monitor Nahant. The crowd began to assemble long before 1 o'clock, although the announcement had been made that the citizen sailors would not arrive at the ferry until 8 clock. The line of march was to be along Cortlandt street, up Broadway to the Post Office, thence along Park row to City Hall Park and across the park to Broadway, up Broadway to Fourth street, thence to Washington Square and under the arch up Fifth avenue

to Twenty-sixth street.

All along the line crowds of men and women had assembled, but they were not as great as on Monday, when the battered remnant of the Seventy-first returned home. They were just as enthusiastic, however, and very much more cheerful. The appearance of the men who re-turned yesterday differed greatly from that of the emaciated Seventy-first boys. The reserves were robust and healthy looking, and although the day was extremely warm they were all easily able to undergo the long march. This fact was commented upon by the people along the line.

NOT MUSTERED OUT.

It had been understood that the reserves were to be mustered out in Philadelphia immediately after breakfast yesterday morning. but owing to some hitch that had to be changed so that the mustering out was delayed until the men arrived in New York. When they left the League Island Navy Yard, bound for home, they were informed that they would receive their discharge papers after going to the receiving ship New Hampshire at the foot of East Twenty-eighth street in this city. The majority of the men were pleased to learn that they would be mustered out in New York, as they had entered the service in this city. They were anxious to get back to town as they left it-in the employ of Uncle Sam.

It was almost 3 o'clock when the men arrived in this city, having come from Philadelphia over the Pennsylvania Railroad. Chief of Police Devery, with 350 men, was on hand at the ferry. The naval reserves' band stationed in the ferry house played the "Star-Spangled Banner" as the boat bearing the reserves entered the slip. When this was finished the fife and drum corps proceeded to play "When Johnny Comes Marching Home." consisting of Paymaster Candler, Lieut, Boyd and Ensigns Monson and Raynor was at the ferry house to receive the sailormen. They led the crowd in the hearty cheers of welcome that were given. Then without a moment's delay Chief Devery gave orders to the mounted squad of police to fall in line.

The Chief headed the line, followed by the mounted squad. Then came the band, and behind it the reserves, trim and cool looking in their uniforms of spotless white duck. They marched in column of fours, with Lieut. W. B. Duncan, Jr., in command. They were cheered loudly all along Cortlandt street, and when they swung into Broadway and passed the

Post Office the greeting was deafening.

MARCHED LIKE VETERAN INFANTRY. When they swung into Park row and turned across City Hall Park the sailormen were marching like veteran infantry. Crossing the park they wheeled into company fronts, and in this formation passed in review of the Mayor and the heads of the various city departments. As they reached Broadway again they were compelled to form column of fours, as the cable cars blocked the south-bound track. The cars were crowded with men and women, who loudly cheered the citizen sailormen. It the end of the procession swung into Br way an attempt was made by the crow

swoop down upon the boys in white, but the police Captain in charge held the crowd in check.

At White street, there being no cable cars in the way, the men again formed company front, and then for the first time after leaving City Hall Park were they greeted with tremendous applause. Their movements in forming company front charmed the crowds, which shouted their approval until they became hourse. Men and women waved their hundkerchiefs in the air, and girls in the big office buildings and business houses along Broadway applauded by elapping pieces of pasteboard together and shouting through improvised megaphones.

At Grand street a knot of sailors from the Iowa gathered and gave the reserves a warm reception. From Spring street to Bieceker the crowd on the sidewalks kept up a continual clatter, being armed with wooden slats and cowhells. At Houston street the sailormen were greeted by a beyy of girls, who waved American flags, and at Bond street girls in hats with the names of navai vessels upon them made more noise than a thousand men.

"Oh, there's Ed!" shouted one girl and then the entire crowd cheered for the man she pointed out.

A HALT AT WASHINGTON SQUARE.

A HALT AT WASHINGTON SQUARE. Similar scenes were witnessed all along the line. When Fourth street was reached the men wheeled into company front, having marched from Canal street in column of fours. Again there was applause. At Washington Park the paraders halted to rest for twenty minutes, and were supplied with iced coffee and lemonade. At 4 o'clock the order to march was given, and they proceeded in company front, passing under the arch and up Fifth avenue. Passing the Red Cross Society's building the

reasing the Red Cross society's buttoning the men were greeted with cheers and handelap-ping, and as the parade wended its way up Fifth avenue, the cuthus as grew. On both sides men in big buildings held banners bear-ing words of welcome.

A SADDENING INCIDENT.

There was an unexpected diversion of interest for the large and enthusiastic crowd that gathered in the vicinity of Madison Square. The reviewing party, including Lieutenant-Commander Miller and Adjt.-Gen. Tillinghast, was gathered on the balcony of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and everylody was beginning to get impatient. The first diversion was when a band was heard coming down Fifth avenue. The crowd turned about rather bewildered. Then a mighty hush became apparent as the clear, solemn strains of a dead march swept over the Square. When behind the slow marching leand came the two hearses abreast, with the flag-draped coffins of Corporals Immen and Schiede, the crowd seemed to forget the purpose of its gathering. It was a sudden and impressive revulsion of feeling, possible only to certain characters, that dictated the bare-headed reverence paid that double funeral.

To a minutes later President McKinley unexpectedly strived, accompanied by the Vice-President was quickly recognized, and again the crowd turned. There was a hearty acclamation for the Chef Executive; hats were thrown high in the air, and indistinct cheers and handelappings were heard on all sides. From the hotel baicony invitations to "come up" were shouted. Adjt.-Gen. Tillinghast stood up and saluted and beckoned, while Capt. Miller rushed downstairs after the carriage. He esconted the party to the balcony, where an informal reception was held for about ten minutes.

THE PRESIDENT WATCHED THE PARADE.

An orderly from the commanding officer's guard was sent to inform the approaching parade that the President would review it, and when he stood up to do so every man in the line of march braced up a bit and looked, if possible, prouder than before. The ovation at this point was tremendous, and the naval reserves are not inclined to feel at all plaued if it is allowed that some part of it was for President McKinley. There were calls for a speech, but nother the President, the Adjustant-General, nor Capt. Miller responded by more than a bow. After the parade the party broke up quickly, the President returning to the Hotel Manhattan, while Capt. Miller hurried away to the New Hampshire.

At Twenty-sixth street the parade left Fifth avenue and crossed to the east side. The crowds of people gathered along Twenty-sixth street seemed by greet han those at any of the other points along the line of march. They seemed to be more enthusiastic also. THE PRESIDENT WATCHED THE PARADE.